

THE FARMER.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle. Mr. Editor: With your permission, I will offer a few practical views, spiced with a little theory, upon green manuring; by which I mean the ploughing in of plants or vegetables in their green state, either growing or spread upon the land for that purpose.

Every observer knows that air and water are peculiarly important to the decomposition of organic matter. As green vegetable substances contain a great quantity of the latter, they much more readily decompose than those which have been dried—and therefore their effects are sooner realized when mixed with the soil. The healthy plant under the influence of air and light receives a large amount of its nutrition from the atmosphere in the form of gas—carbonic acid, which it returns to the soil, if buried in its green state, but which is again set free if allowed to decay on the surface—also a portion of the saline matter of the green vegetable is carried away by the showers of rain, if left exposed to the air, but if buried is principally restored to the land; therefore, buried manure in the form of a growing crop, diffuses both organic and inorganic substances, more equally through the soil than in any other known process in which it can be done.

Another principle upon which the efficacy of green manuring depends, is the growing plants, while performing their healthy functions, bring up, as far as their roots extend, those substances which are useful to vegetation, and retain them in their leaves and stems. When these plants are ploughed under, there is that restored to the surface which had sunk to a considerable depth, and thus the increase of fertility. An increase in the fertility of the soil, then, is evident, as the green plant and vegetable draw nutritious material both from the air and a greater or less depth below, and place it within the reach of the crop which is designed to come to maturity.

Vegetable manures are not, of course, as durable as the saline, such as gypsum and the carbonates, but when these are not easily obtained, the farmer must rely chiefly upon green manuring—but even where lime is abundant it is highly beneficial that vegetable matter in the form of green manure, should be sometimes added to it, in order to meet the demands of the growing crop. W. S. M.

The Month of March.

We are told that the month of March was so named from Mars, the Roman or heathen God of war.

It is a very apt name, for it is a warlike month among the elements. It seems to be a sort of battle ground, where the contention between Winter and Spring is carried on for the mastery, and the way old Boreas pitches all hands to action, is oftentimes neither slow nor easy. While this strife is going around him, the farmer will find it necessary to be preparing for the summer campaign. If his wood is not already up it should be; and himself and boys made busy by chopping it up and splitting it, in order to let the March winds play round the heart of it, and drive out the sap and moisture in the process of seasoning. Look well to the cattle; they often suffer as much by searching March winds as with the more intense cold of mid-winter; and if there should be any lamba foolish enough to come along, give them what a sailor would call "a snug berth," where the winds would blow the breath of life out of them before they fairly get to living. A Connecticut wool grower once told us that he did not care in what month his lambs came if they didn't come in March. He had more trouble to make them live in that month than in any other during the whole year.

How is it about fencing stuff? Almost every farmer needs some every year, either to repair old fences or to make new. This is a good month to get it ready. In regard to this matter of fences, unless you can build a stone wall, they must be built of perishable materials, and hence the constant tax upon the farmer to supply the waste and decay. If the full amount of the fence tax in Maine could be ascertained, and laid before you, it would "scare ye." Many plans and schemes are now under trial for making cheap and durable fences. The wire fence question, for instance, is not yet definitely settled; some have succeeded pretty well with it, and some have not succeeded. One thing is settled, however. The first beginners used too small wires, and put the posts too far apart. But to use larger wire and more posts, enhances the price and renders it doubtful if it will be, all things considered, cheaper than many other kinds in use. Some are trying strips of sheet iron, cut any an inch or an inch and a half wide, and nailed to posts. A Patent has recently been obtained by Lucius Leavenworth for making fence in this way. He takes large wire and makes a coil or ring in it every four inches. Through these rings are slipped wooden pickets. There are two wires to a panel of fence—one near the top and the other near the bottom. These are attached to posts, and a board or bank of earth placed below them. It makes a very good fence panel. The wires are looped by a machine, so as to make the rings uniform in size, and a panel

weighs but about 35 lbs., and can therefore be easily moved if needed. The cost must be not far from fifty to seventy-five cents per rod.

There are many other things to be thought of and done during this month, according to the condition in which you may be in. Our object in suggesting what we have, was only to put you on the track, and then let you "steam ahead" to suit yourselves. —[Maine Farmer.]

The Right Course.

We shall abide by the Union. No vandal outrage shall our hands commit. We shall honor it by obedient lives, consecrate it by our prayers, purify it from the dross of injustice, and give to it such foundations of Right as shall hold it steadfast amid all the revolutionary convulsions of our day. If there be those who can not abide that Union because it is pure and religious, just and humane, let them beware of that tumultuous sea into which they purpose to leap.

But we do not believe that such an issue awaits us. The pliancy of miserable scoundrels for political preferment has caused these violent gusts. Thus hitherto, have victories been gained for Slavery. Thus they are sought again. Firmness is the remedy for threats. If good men, having good representatives, are but firm, the storm will beat the stout oak, and rage like a demon through its twisted branches, but pass on and spend itself in the wilderness; meanwhile the returning sun shall find the noble tree unruined and fast-rooted. —[Henry Ward Beecher.]

THE CHRONICLE.

H. O. HICKOK, Editor. O. N. WORDEN, Publisher.

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Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, March 13

THAT NEW TYPE.—The list of 20 new subscribers to bring out the reading matter of the "CHRONICLE" in new type, is begun. All who wish to read this fair type, will please manifest it by getting one subscriber each. Two weeks closes the VI. Volume. We hope to commence Vol. VII. with THAT NEW TYPE. "Roll on the ball!" as the politicians say.

From the Lewisburg Californians.

Several letters have just been received from our friends in Goldland. They contain no important news, but in them may be found interesting material for our miscellaneous department next week.

News from Santa Fe to the 27th of January stated that the Indians were very troublesome. The weather was extremely cold at Santa Fe. The slave territorial question was being canvassed with much warmth, and had caused considerable excitement. A party of miners from Missouri were very successful in working a gold mine about 23 miles from Santa Fe.

England.

The article from the London News on our first page, shows that our English neighbors are at length beginning to realize the indispensible fact that the British Empire has reached the culminating point of its power and glory. But aside from the general growth and development of the United States, there is one measure in progress that, when completed, will of itself be the death blow to England's commercial supremacy—which is the foundation of all her wealth and greatness—and that is the ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. We shall then, from our position, leave England in the back ground, and become at once, and for centuries continue to be, the foremost commercial power on earth. The commerce of the world will pass through that greatest channel of trade which mankind have ever known, and will most of it be in our hands and under our control. Our location and resources make this a natural and unavoidable result. A future of wealth and prosperity will thus open up before us, such as the world never yet witnessed, or even dreamed of.

But although England herself, in her individual existence, may perish, yet the essential elements of her power and glory will live after her in other lands, and under other forms of polity. As Ralph Waldo Emerson beautifully said, in a recent lecture in New York, "She has planted herself on that little island, like the Banyan tree, and her roots have spread under the sea, and come up on far-away continents, and in every quarter of the world, flowering with her language and laws, and forever perpetuating her, though the first trunk dismember and perish."

U. S. CONGRESS.

Mr. Webster spoke three hours and a half on the slavery question, last Thursday. It is said to have been the greatest speech of his life—highly conservative in its tone—and well calculated to allay excitement, and moderate the ultras of both sections. Mr. Foote denounced Mr. Calhoun's policy, which, by the way, meets with but little favor in any quarter. Col. Benton is preparing for a great speech on Slavery and California.

The West Branch Canal is open, and the boats running.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Nothing of importance from Harrisburg. The Apportionment still in agitation.

Mr. Slifer has reported a bill to incorporate the First Baptist Church of Lewisburg. Also a bill to authorize a State road from Washingtonville in Columbia county, to Money in Lycoming county.

The Governor has appointed, and Senate confirmed the following Associate Judges: William Waugh, Mercer county; Charles T. Whippo, Lawrence county; James Harrison, Union county; Levi G. Nichols, Tioga county; Benj. F. Pomroy Schuylkill county.

The Governor has also nominated the following Associate Judges:

John McCandless and Samuel Marshall, for Butler county; George H. Willetts and John Covanhoven, Columbia; Samuel Yoche, Northampton; John F. Dentler, Northumberland; Wm. Van Kirk, Washington; Jacob Kirk, Jr., York; Augustus O. Hiestor, Dauphin; Samuel S. Preston, Wayne.

We learn that Rev. H. Harbaugh of this place, has accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the First German Reformed Church in the city of Lancaster, Pa., and will preach his farewell discourse on next Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. His congregation here are very much attached to him, and will part from him with regret.

We hope the Temperance cause in Lancaster may be much promoted by the accession of so energetic and untiring an advocate.

"The Guardian" Magazine of which Mr. H. is the Editor, will continue to be published in this place as usual, during the remainder of the present year.

We are indebted to John R. Packer, Esq., H. R. for public documents—also for a copy of his cogent and effective speech in favor of an elective judiciary. We shall endeavor to find room for extracts.

Recently, a gentleman getting a job done at our (that is to say, the Printer's) office, exhorted us to "rouse up" those "penny wise and pound foolish" mistaken people who in this day of cheap printing hang on to the antiquated notion of putting up written handbills.—Shan't do it!

We rejoice to learn that Col. Slifer, who was seriously indisposed for a few days at Harrisburg, had at our latest dates considerably improved in health.

Mr. Harrison, the new Judge in Union county, is the worthy "host" of the Temperance House at New Berlin.

James Mason, of Accidents and Faults, furnished this paper by "Q." We find copied in that excellent journal, the "Columbian," of Skaneateles, N.Y.

The Steamer St. John was burnt to the waters edge, about a week since, near Bridgeport, Ala., on the way up from New Orleans. 30 persons, including all the ladies on board seven in number, were burnt or drowned. The loss of property was very heavy.

An immense meeting was held lately in St. Louis, Mo., to sustain Col. Benton and repudiate Mr. Calhoun. Benton and Antislavery was to be the test in the city election.

Foreign News.

Russia and Turkey.

The refugees have been sent to the Adriatic provinces of Turkey.

The late attempt to assassinate Kosuth, is being investigated by the Turkish government.

Austria has not yet resumed relations with the Porte.

The latest dates from Constantinople are 30th of January, at which time it was apprehended that the English demonstration in Greece would divide the efforts of France and her, in the Turco-Russian affair.

Greece.

Difficulties had occurred between England and Greece. An English fleet under Admiral Parker had blockaded the ports of Greece.

Most people in England look upon it as a demonstration on the part of Lord Palmerston against Russia, with the view of checking the Czar's operations against Turkey. If so it has been a failure.

The feeling in England is against the policy of such a movement.

Austria and Hungary.

The Greek Minister had arrived at Vienna, en route for St. Petersburg.

The Austrian fleet was preparing to set sail for Greece, to oppose Sir William Parker.

The Vienna journals teem with attacks upon Lord Palmerston.

The Austrian Minister at Athens had orders to act in concert with the Russian Charge.

The fleet is to be increased two frigates of sixty, and a corvette of thirty guns.

The people of Hungary are beginning to express their feelings of hatred towards the government.

France.

Paris is quiet, though serious disturbances have occurred in the Southern provinces. The Government is concerning more efficient measures to quell demonstration of dissatisfaction, for which purpose the country has been divided into four grand military divisions, over which Generals have been placed with extraordinary powers of command.

The Assembly has been chiefly engaged in discussing the Educational bill, on which M. Thiers and his party had received a severe defeat. M. Thiers has since withdrawn his support from the Government.

Our subscribers at a distance, must excuse the large space devoted to local affairs this week. Such an occurrence is not likely to happen again very soon.

We have published all the communications we have received on the Market-House question.

MARKET HOUSE

In pursuance of public notice, an adjourned meeting of citizens of Lewisburg was held at the Town Hall, Saturday evening, March 9, 1856.

L. B. Christ, Esq., in behalf of the committee previously appointed, made a verbal report—

That two suitable lots for a market house can be obtained, one on Second St. one square N. of Market, and the other on Fourth St. one square N. of Market, either for \$500 and that a lot on Second St. S. of Market, and one on Third St. W. of Market, it is probable might be obtained:

That two reliable estimates had been made of the cost of a building, 25 by 75 feet, roof 30 feet wide, plastered, painted, and paved—one estimate being \$465, and the other \$475.59.

The committee recommended that the Judge and Inspectors of the Election for the Borough, on Friday next, be requested to open one box for the reception of tickets headed "Market House," and filled up with the words "For a Market House," or "Against a Market House," as the voters may choose—the majority to decide the question.

They also suggested that the Borough might buy the lot, and the building be put up by subscription, or by taxation, and the cost could be paid by instalments—that if upon trial a public market should hereafter be deemed inexpedient, the lot could be sold for its original or an enhanced price, and the building devoted to some other use—so that little or no loss to the Borough could possibly ensue.

With these facts, the Committee would strongly and respectfully recommend, in view of the present and rapidly increasing wants of many of our citizens, (especially those connected with the Boat-Yard, the University, the Foundries, &c. &c.) that we all unite in giving a Public Market a full, fair and resolute trial.

On motion, the Report of the Committee was accepted.

The President having invited any person interested to express his views on the subject before the meeting, a full and free interchange of sentiment was participated in by Messrs. J. P. Ross, H. C. Hickok, Abbot Green, L. B. Christ, G. F. Miller, J. F. Linn, Jonathan Wolf, C. F. Schaffel, Dennis Phillips, Wm. Porter—when,

On motion of G. F. Miller, Esq., seconded by Gen. A. Green, it was unanimously resolved that the Report of the Committee be adopted, so far as to submit the Market House to the decision of the people on Friday next.

Resolved that the Council be requested to procure tickets for voting, both For and against a Market House.

Resolved that these proceedings be published in the "Chronicle."

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JAMES KELLY, President. HENRY W. FRIES, V. Pres. JOSEPH SMITH, Sec'y. O. N. WORDEN, Sec'y.

Whereas some of our citizens may doubt the Report of the Committee respecting the cost of erecting a Market House 25 by 75 feet, with a projection of 5 feet in the roof, I propose to do the work, furnish the materials, pave it, and complete the whole building and make the outside gates of the lot, for Five Hundred Dollars.

H. R. NOLL. Lewisburg, March 12, 1856.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Will a Market House be of any real benefit to the citizens of Lewisburg? I, for one, am opposed to anything of the kind, in a small village or country town no larger than our own. While, in a large place, and especially a thoroughfare, I should command one.

It is a wise saying, to let well enough alone; and it is proper that people should think before they act. It will be to their advantage or disadvantage, and will be decided at the coming spring election. In the first place, will it not require a direct tax of \$1000 to purchase a site in a suitable part of town, and erect a substantial building thereon? Secondly, will it not require from \$12 to \$25 annually to keep it in repair? For undoubtedly, boys will commit depredations, as they do on all public property, to say nothing about wear and tear, accidents, &c. And what is this all to be done for? The answer is, to get butter and eggs, and to get them cheap and fresh. Well, to that I would say, can they not be got at the store, cheap and fresh, if it is the season of the year to get them? If not, how can they be got at a market house? If the cow refuses to give us butter, and the chicken her eggs, can we expect the market house to supply the demand? Certainly not. But some may say the farmer will be more ready to bring it to market, as he will get the cash for it. Be that as it may, throw yourself in the position of the farmer—would you come two or three miles market mornings, rain or shine, for the purpose of selling, say six pounds butter and three dozen eggs? I think not. You would do as they undoubtedly will, firkin the butter, and pack the

eggs, until some huckster would call, pay you the cash, and take them away. As to meat, our kind friend the butcher calls upon us for the amount and returns it to our door, let the weather be as it may; and why rob him of that pleasure? As to fruit, it is delivered to us on the same accommodating terms, and that too at all times in the week: and why reduce it to two mornings? NATIVE.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Mr. Editor: I attended the Market House meeting on Saturday last, and was much gratified with the courteous but earnest order of discussion the measure passed. Its advantage to all—merchants, mechanics, and farmers especially—were fully dwelt upon—its benefit to the town—and especially its convenience to keepers of boarding-houses. It is true we all contrive to live—as well as we can, now; the oldest and richest citizens have comparatively little or no trouble; but newcomers, and persons of small means, suffer more inconvenience and loss than many suppose. Many people say it is dear living as respects food, in Lewisburg, than in any other large town, simply for want of a market-house. This should not and need not be.

Two of my fellow mechanics said the only objection they had in giving it a trial, was that they were not well enough paid with cash to supply them. To this it was truly replied that a market-house would be one link in the much needed chain of a more ready cash business. I would add, that two regular market-days—say Wednesday and Saturday mornings—would save them time, and old Ben Franklin says "Time is money." And it is true. The time lost by mechanics, laboring men, journeymen, and apprentices, in going and looking at all hours of the day for this or that article, would buy every family a house and lot in three years. To get one article of food grown in our neighborhood the present way, takes from half a day to a day per week for each family; with a market two or three hours would do it, much better. The farmer who brings anything to sell, could save hours every day by having some uniform place to go to. If he wants to sell a thing, he sells in a few hours, or knows he can't, and he is satisfied, without going from door to door half a day or a whole day. If we want to buy a thing, we go and see if it can be got, and if it can't, we go home satisfied till the next market day. I know there is an immense waste of time the present way of marketing, which poor men and laboring men can not spare. With a market, we should get what was to be had better, with half the trouble, and cheaper than now. The farmer could afford to sell for less by selling more and saving his time.

There are other persons—widows, and persons with small means—who with a market could buy what they wished, and in small quantities, who can not now push their way into stores, have not credit, and can not buy largely. There are poor people in the country, too, who would bring many things to sell, that they do not now bring, and would greatly benefit them, and they would trade with us. Market mornings would be a time we would be pretty sure to see anyone wished—to transact business—and to purchase not only daily food, but from the specimens furnished to engage our winter supplies. It would introduce order, regularity, stability. It would encourage gardening, fruit-raising, flower cultivation, and agriculture in general, in our neighborhood. It would give us a good name, and make our town more attractive, and as our manufacturing and educational interests advance, it would be of increasing advantage to working men and students, and not the less so all others.

A MECHANIC.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

"O, but what use is it? Don't we get along now?" These, Mr. Editor, are common questions respecting our Market House. The same questions have been and are and may be asked in relation to any improvement ever made.—Doubtless we "get along now," after a fashion, some of us better and some worse; but that we have many wants which might easily be supplied, four out of five heads of families firmly believe.

"We don't want nothing but butter and eggs," says one. Now, hark, friend, and see how you are mistaken. Here are 450 families—2000 persons at least—who want yearly or daily more or less of wheat, corn, buckwheat, rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, cucumbers, cabbages, tomatoes, pepper, beans, peas, lettuce, asparagus, celery, radishes, apples, and divers other "greens"—cider, hops, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, peaches—currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, and various other berries—herbs and flowers occasionally—wood, charcoal, hay, fax, wool—tallow, lard, fresh butter, sweet and sour milk, cream, cheese, eggs, melons, green fish, oysters, venison, turkeys, chickens, geese, ducks, dried peaches, nuts, and other dried fruits—beef, pork, sausage, veal, mutton, and a host of things and articles which the printers (bless their pictures!) have no room to mention—I say two thousand of us want some or all of these things, every day of our lives; and we get all we can, and the best way we can.

But, might we not all do some better? That's the question. How do we get them better? By sending to a dozen or twenty different places not knowing when or where to be most sure of finding the thing wanted—and then taking up

with "that or none," at just what the holder may choose to ask for it. Now, if there was one fixed and place to go, and all that is for sale in wheat, and corn and all that every purchaser would be a gainer in time and travel, buy to suit him or her from the whole stock offered, and be content with what the market afforded. Now, you may keep a boy running with the basket or pile, to store after store, time after time, one day after another, for some small but desirable article, which under a market system could be found and bought in an hour or two, or the search given up.

The sturdy farmer who has anything to spare, now has to go from house to house, all of which may be supplied or may not want his article, and he may return with it, at the very time a dozen may have wanted it; and would have bought it if they had had had a common place to meet in. There are many things we now do not get at all, which with a regular market would come in—slowly at first, perhaps, but if we all persevere in friendliness, its luxuries would increase: and I believe no large, growing town ever abolished the market system after having once fairly tested its advantages.

"Getting up so early in the morning" will hurt nobody, and then is the time marketing should be brought in. Stores relieved from petty huckstering could close earlier, for most business would be done at morning instead of night. As much merchandise would be sold, and more cash got for it, for everywhere that markets are kept up, there is "more cash in circulation among those who most need it—the men of toil."

"But it costs so much." To be sure, my dear fellow, anything worth having, costs something. We have paid more to Mr. Adams two squares of a single street, than a market house and lot will cost us. \$500 will put up a building that may do for ten years, and then could be sold with the lot for what they cost. And what is the use (for it is only used, it is not sacrificed, or lost) of one thousand dollars when a measure to aid in getting our DAILY FOOD is in contemplation? Nothing could help the poor in making purchases, so much as a market, (and the poor ye have always with you.)—Knowing that the most of us want a Market House, I trust and believe we shall vote it up by a large majority.

ECONOMY.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Loss and Gain.

The question of a Market House is one to be seriously considered. With all our industry, there are few of us, even with full lots and ample time, who raise a sufficient or satisfactory supply of vegetables for our tables. The most of us would often obtain more, if we could. Instead of trying to raise "a little of everything" from each small tract, we could do far better by cultivating a few things thoroughly, and buying others. A market would therefore not diminish our industrial energy, but would render unnecessary the purchase of foreign fruits and other articles of food which drain our country of cash which might go to our own people, and swell the capital and strength of the country.

As a matter of dollars and cents, a market would be a great saving. One thousand dollars in a lot and building would be no loss, for it could not diminish in value, and in a short time, stalls could be rented for enough to pay interests, repairs, &c. But when we take into the account what would be saved by the competition which would spring up, you have a fair offset to the original expense. Then add the time saved by the system, and the balance is largely on the side of the market. No one can doubt that we have 250 families here, who depend much for supply upon a mode very uncertain as regards place and time. To procure what is wished, at least an hour and a half is daily required—or a day per week. Each of these days are worth 50 cents (if not \$1) to the loser. Here, then, 250 persons in 52 weeks lose

At 50 cents . . . \$6,400
At \$1 . . . 12,900, per year lost to the laboring men for want of a market house. Able men lose more, but they may feel that they can afford it. The time lost by producers in hunting up consumers, is another item. These sums are actual deductions from the productive wealth of the country.

Permit me to ask the attention, not only of workmen, but of employers, to this view of the matter. Loss of time is equivalent to a loss of money, for every skillful hand can be profitably employed. Journeymen and laborers can see that a short time daily in a large sum at the year's end. Masters also find that to save the time of workmen is to their own advantage. Farmers must gain time by making arrangements when coming to town on business, to come on market days, to meet their customers with "one accord in one place," to know what is wanted, &c. &c. In fact, I know not but a market is most like the rain and the sunshine in their season—grateful to all—hurtful to none. Producers could sell more and quicker—consumers be better satisfied—and merchants get more cash directly for their goods.

You who are so blessed as not to feel the need of a public market, I hope will not oppose it. There are many thus favored in respect to supplies for their tables. There are other estimable citizens who do not see the benefit in the move that others do, but who believe have the magnanimity and public spirit to give it a fair trial when it can be done with so little expense.

X.

Lewistown with 520 taxables has applied for a city charter. Lewisburg with 429 taxables wants a Market House before Mayoral honors. At 5 persons to a taxable, Lewistown has 3,600 inhabitants—Lewisburg, 2,120. In 1840, Lewisburg numbered 1220. Increase 900 in 10 years.

Spring Elections.

Friday the 15th of this week, is the day for the semi-annual election in the Borough and Townships of this county. Two Justices of the Peace are to be chosen, for five years in many districts, which makes it important there should be prior thought upon the subject, and a full vote brought out.—In this Borough we vote for

One person for Chief Burgess.
Five persons for Town Council.
Two persons for Overseers of the Poor.
Two persons for School Directors.
Two persons for Justice of the Peace.
One person for High Constable.
One person for Assessor.
One person for Constable.
One person for Judge of Elections.
Two persons for Inspectors of Elections—and For or Against a Market House.

The act of 9th April, 1849, provides that in the Townships, the electors shall vote for only ONE person for Constable, instead of two, as heretofore.

The acts of 11th March, 1842, and 3d March, 1847, provide that Township and Borough Auditors shall also perform the duties of Peace Viewers, and be sworn or affirmed to act as such when they are inducted into office—a thing which has hitherto been neglected in many districts.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, March 8, 1856.
Col. Fremont arrived in the Georgia, accompanied by his lady and daughter. He is just able to walk about having had a protracted attack of intermittent fever.

The Alta California now appears daily at 12 1/2 cents a copy. The sheet is less than half the size of The Sun—a paper smaller than the Chronicle.

The San Franciscans are now moving to establish an independent line of steamers to Panama, to connect with Howard & Sons' line to New York.

There have been great floods in all the rivers, even among the mountains, causing much loss and distress.

Business is comparatively at a stand, owing principally to the mud. The roads to the interior are impassable.

The burnt district of nearly a square is nearly rebuilt in twenty days, together with some five hundred houses in other parts of the town, in the same time. The town six months ago but a small village, is now a city with 40 to 50,000 inhabitants. In twelve months there will undoubtedly be 100,000 more. The city of San Francisco will be the second city in the Union in less than five years. This is the prevailing opinion here.

Fire.—The grist Mill of Mr. James Simington in Chillisqueague township, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning of last week. The fire originated from the stove. Loss estimated at \$5000, of which about one half was covered by insurance.

Delegate Meeting.

The Democratic citizens of Union county are requested to meet at their respective places of election, on Saturday the 23d of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. For the purpose of electing two delegates to meet in County Convention, in the Borough of New Berlin, on Monday the 25th day of March, to appoint a Senatorial and Representative delegate to the the Williamsport Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

By order of the Standing Committee. J. M. BAUM Chairman.

Democratic County Meeting.

Turn Out! Turn Out!
The democracy of Union county are requested to meet at the Court House, in the borough of New Berlin, on Tuesday the 26th March, (court week.) to take into consideration the condition of the country with reference to slavery, the tariff and other questions of public policy.

It is hoped that the democracy will turn out in their strength.
Messrs. Slenker, Hickok, Shriner and others will address the meeting.

MANY DEMOCRATS.
February 29, 1856.

The Case System.—If every branch of business could be reduced to a cash system, it would be the greatest blessing to mankind, and how much trouble and anxiety it would save many! It is bad policy to go into debt, particularly with the merchants, as you have in most instances to pay large prices for goods, and constantly at their mercy. To obtain the necessity of any person going in debt for Store Goods, C. L. Jordan has opened a very extensive store in Milton, and is selling exclusively for cash. He has put the prices of goods down so low as to make it the interest of every one to deal with him on the cash system. Persons visiting Milton and in want of cheap goods, will do well by calling first on Jordan's store.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected this Day.